Demonstration Gas Ring Cooler Lattice

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History:

Tucson and pre Oxford:

Showed weak focusing and FFAG scaling lattices and simulations with them. Showed realistic fields and orbits for 4-sector ring

Adopted weak focusing ring designs.

Oxford Miss.

Reported simulations with 200, 400, and 800 Mhz RF

Adopted 201.25 Mhz, 1.8T

Tentatively adopted 6-cell ring

Oxford to BNL meeting:

Examined (lattice and simulation) 4, 6, and 8 sector rings-with certain variations-for 201.25 Mhz, 1.8T, and integral harmonic number.

Tentatively confirmed 6-cell ring choice.

Made realistic fields and orbit calculations for 6-sector ring, with two vertical gaps.

Considered septum, kicker muon-beam injection and proton > pion > muon injection

Lattices studied of rings for 201.25 Mhz, 1.8T, with integral harmonic number h.

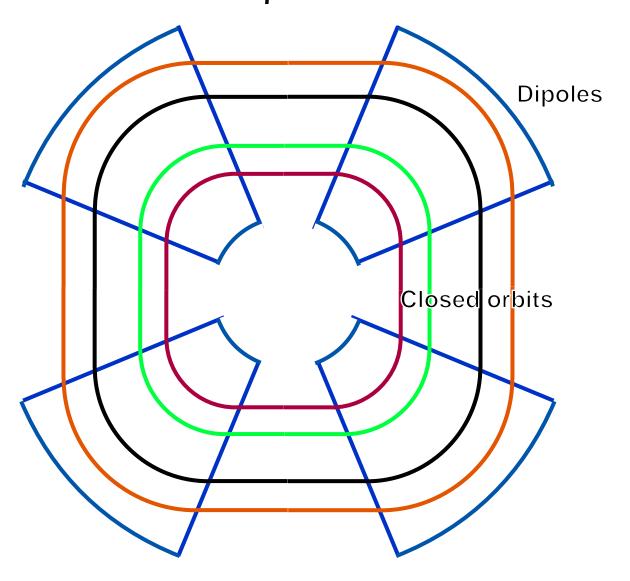
4, 6, 8 cells

$$\lambda = 0.9, 1.0, 1.1$$

$$h = 2, 3, 4$$

gradient = 0, 0.11T/m

4-DIPOLE WEAK-FOCUSING RING $\lambda = \rho / Rc = 1$



6 DIPOLE RING

CELL OF 4-CELL RING



$$\sigma = (1 + \lambda^2 + 2\lambda \cos\theta)^{1/2}$$

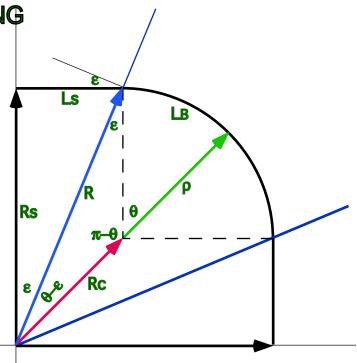
$$R = Rc \sigma$$

$$\varepsilon = \sin^{-1}(\sin\theta / \sigma)$$

$$Rs = R \cos \epsilon$$

Ls = R sin
$$\varepsilon$$

$$\mathsf{LB} = \rho \, \theta$$



6 DIPOLE RING

$$\lambda = \rho / Rc = 1$$

	$\lambda = \rho / RC = 1$				
Parameters of 6-Sector Rings					
rho=Rc, theta=3	Odeg, eps=15deg	Ls LB			
Momentum, GeV/c	0.25	R I P			
Magnetic field, T	2.62	Rs $\frac{\theta}{\pi}$			
Magnet half length LB	0.167	$\pi - \theta \ell$			
Gap half length LS	0.159	ε Rc			
Rho	0.318				
Rc	0.318				
Cell length	0.637				
Circumference	3.82				
RS	0.594				
R	0.615				
Bx, max	0.719				
By, max	0.645				

0.637

D, max

Cooler Ring Lattice Parameters

X	4-cell	6-cell	8-cell
Harmonic number	3	3	3
$\lambda = \rho / Rc$	1	1	1
RF frequency (Mhz)	201.25	201.25	201.25
Momentum (MeV/c)	172.1	165.5	163.2
Relative energy γ	1.9115	1.8554	1.8401
Transition energy γt	1	1	1
Relative velocity β	0.8522	0.8421	0.8394
Magnetic field (T)	1.7999	1.7963	1.8003
Circumference (m)	3.8086	3.7635	3.7514
Dipole length (m)	0.501	0.3208	0.2375
Drift length (m)	0.4511	0.3062	0.2314
Radius to center curv. Rc Radius of curvature ρ	0.319 0.319	0.3064 0.3064	0.3024 0.3024
Radius at drift center	0.5445	0.5717	0.5817
Radius at magnet center	0.638	0.6128	0.6048
Cell tunes μx μy	0.2774 0.2573	0.1732 0.1687	0.1276 0.1258
Beta maxima βx βy	0.9158 0.6593	0.6918 0.6205	0.6442 0.6089
Dispersion maximum D (m)	0.638	0.6128	0.6048

Cooler Ring Lattice Parameters-variations of $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ and gradient

X	6-cell	6-cell	6-cell	6-cell
Harmonic number	3	3	3	3
$\lambda = \rho / Rc$	0.9	1	1.1	1
Gradient (T/m)	0	0	0	0.1101
RF frequency (Mhz)	201.25	201.25	201.25	201.25
Momentum (MeV/c)	153.4	165	163.2	165
Relative energy γ	1.7629	1.8554	1.9453	1.8554
Transition energy γt	1	1	1	1
Relative velocity β	0.8236	0.8421	0.8578	0.8421
Magnetic field (T)	1.8004	1.7963	1.8007	1.7963
Circumference (m)	3.6804	3.7635	3.8333	3.7635
Dipole length (m)	0.2976	0.3208	0.342	0.3208
Drift length (m)	0.3158	0.3062	0.2969	0.3062
Radius to center curv. Rc Radius of curvature ρ	0.3158 0.2842	0.3064 0.3064	0.2969 0.3266	0.3064 0.3064
Radius at drift center	0.5577	0.5717	0.5837	0.5717
Radius at magnet center	0.6	0.6128	0.6235	0.6128
Cell tunes μx μy	0.1739 0.1783	0.1732 0.1687	0.1726 0.1605	0.1928 0.1488
Beta maxima βx βy	0.6835 0.5774	0.6918 0.6205	0.6983 0.6618	0.6373 0.7038
Dispersion maximum D (m)	0.6	0.6128	0.6235	0.4987

We have identified one lattice that is most promising from the standpoint of cooling performance. By exploring a number of lattice variations and simulating their performance with ICOOL, we feel we have confirmed this. But this selection has perhaps not yet been vetted sufficiently for practicality or optimality in the light of magnet design, rf, injection and other requirements. In this workshop we hope to illuminate further some of these requirements and choices.